

ELECTIONEERING MANOEUVRES.

Manoeuvres, we call them; though, in truth a harsher name would well characterize the stratagems which are frequently employed on the eve of any important election by unscrupulous partisans.

One of these we have noticed in a party paper in Baltimore (the Argus) which can hardly deceive any intelligent man, and yet, being uncontradicted, may, through its mere boldness, pass current with those who will not give themselves the trouble to inquire how true it is.

We refer to a statement in the Argus of Tuesday last, denying the expensiveness of the Mexican War, contained in the following words:

It is known to every well-informed man that Congress has as yet voted only twenty-eight millions for war purposes, and that a part of this sum is yet unexpended.

The facts, in regard to Military and Naval Appropriations, made since the commencement of the Mexican War, as is shown by the Appropriation Laws, are as follows:

Appropriations at the last Session. For support of the army and volunteers, \$32,174,461 88

For support of the navy, 9,307,958 10 For concluding peace with Mexico, 3,000,000 00

44,482,419 98 Appropriations at the previous Session. For prosecution of existing war, \$10,000,000 00

For support of the army, 6,873,082 67 For volunteers and other troops, 11,957,359 00

For support of the navy, 7,449,703 35 For regiment of mounted riflemen, 81,500 00

For sappers, miners, and pontonniers, 25,000 00 36,386,645 02

War appropriations since the war began. Last year, \$36,386,645 02 This year, 44,482,419 98

Total of war appropriations, 80,873,065 04

The appropriations for the same objects at the next Session of Congress, should the war continue, will exceed rather than fall short of Fifty Millions of Dollars.

BLOCKADE ON THE PACIFIC.

CON. BIDDLE.—As we expected, (says the New Orleans Bulletin,) Com. BIDDLE, on taking command on the Pacific, has at once commenced reforming some of the arrangements of the great Governor and Commander-in-chief, Capt. STROCKTON.

His first act was to annul the paper blockade, and to establish such blockades as he could maintain by an actual force, agreeably to the system always advocated by the United States, they having invariably resisted these nominal blockades established by Great Britain in her former wars.

The following is a copy of Com. BIDDLE's order: "The blockade of all the ports, harbors, bays, outlets, and inlets on the west coast of Mexico, south of San Diego, declared by Com. STROCKTON, of the Navy of the United States, on the 15th day of August last, is hereby annulled.

In virtue of authority from the President of the United States, I do hereby declare the ports of Mazatlan and Guaymas, on the western coast of Mexico, to be in a state of blockade; and, with the view to the strict enforcement thereof, a competent force will be stationed before the mentioned ports at an early period as practicable.

Neutral vessels lying in either of the blockaded ports will be permitted to retire twenty days from and after the commencement of the blockade. "Given on board the United States ship Columbus, at Monterey, this 4th day of March, A. D. 1847.

JAMES BIDDLE, Commanding the U. S. squadron in the Pacific."

A CONSERVATIVE TRUMP.

The Convention now sitting in the State of Illinois, for the purpose of revising the Constitution of that State, have agreed to incorporate a provision therein by which the right of voting is restricted to citizens, instead of extending it as heretofore to inhabitants. Quite an exciting debate preceded the adoption of this provision, which was finally carried by yeas 81, nays 60.

Com. JOHN H. AULICK arrived in this city a few days ago, from his service in the Gulf of Mexico. The active and intrepid conduct of this gallant officer in the trying scenes at the attack on Vera Cruz has added much to his well-earned reputation.

THE LONG BRIDGE FINISHED.—We have at length the gratification of announcing that the much-needed thoroughfare, the Potomac Bridge, is now ready for travellers. The repairs, we learn, were finished, in a satisfactory manner, during last week, and the bridge has been passable since Friday last.

The Washington "Union," in reply to an article of the National Intelligencer, denies that the Administration considers, or ever has considered, California and New Mexico as annexed to the United States. Now, if the PRESIDENT did not, in December last, regard those territories as part of the United States, we beg some of his organs to explain to us exactly what he meant when he congratulated the country in his annual message upon "THE RECENT RAPID EXTENSION OF OUR TERRITORIAL LIMITS."

If he did not mean California and New Mexico, we pray some of his friends to tell us what on earth he did mean. The truth is, the functionaries at Washington did consider those territories as already a portion of their political heritage, but they were scared away from the spoils by the indignant voice of the nation, like a vulture from an unfastened carcass.—Boston Atlas.

The Hon. EDWARD BRADLEY, a Representative elect to the next Congress from the western district of Michigan, died in the city of New York on Thursday last.

Our attention has been called to an article published in this paper some time ago, in which it was stated on the authority of a Boston paper that the U. S. ship Jamestown, on her late passage from Boston to Norfolk, was commanded by Lieut. THATCHER. That gentleman, we are informed, never commanded that vessel, which was in fact under the command of Commander MERCE. This error, as well as that which at first supposed a great disaster to have befallen the Jamestown, deserves correction wherever it has not already received it.

MORE VOLUNTEERS.—The Missouri Republican states that a further requisition has been made upon the Governor of that State for another battalion of volunteers, to be employed in service on the Plains. The requisition is for three companies of mounted men, one company of infantry, and one of artillery.

FROM MEXICO.

FACTS, RUMORS, AND SPECULATIONS.

The Telegraph brought to the city yesterday morning news of stirring interest, which was summed up in the following extra issued from our office:

"The Telegraph announces that General SCOTT reached the city of Mexico on the 17th ultimo.

"There had been a quarrel between SANTA ANNA and CANALIZO.

"Gen. SCOTT met with no opposition till he was within eight miles of the city. A skirmish then took place, but the Mexicans soon gave way, after which the civil authorities met Gen. SCOTT and entered into stipulations.

"One account, sent by express to Matamoros, states that our loss was three hundred; the account by way of Vera Cruz does not, so far as we know, make any mention of the loss.

"The important item of the above news—that our army has taken the Mexican capital—we believe to be true."

So positive was the Telegraph's annunciation of these particulars, that we were not a little chagrined, as well as disappointed, when the arrival of the Southern mail in the evening reduced these auspicious accounts to little more than conflicting and disputed rumors. We give them as they appear in the New Orleans papers, hazarding no opinion ourselves, but only the hope that the event reported may be found to be true, and that it may turn out that the heroic and veteran SCOTT is in quiet possession of the capital of Mexico.

THE NEW ORLEANS ACCOUNTS.

The New Orleans National of Saturday, the 31st ultimo, published the following in an extra:

"There is news in the city from the city of Mexico as late as July 17th. It came through by a Mexican courier, who came by the way of Orizaba and Alvarado to Vera Cruz. Gen. Scott entered Mexico on the 17th of July. He met with no opposition on his way from Puebla until he arrived at Person, about eight miles from the city. Here a slight skirmish ensued between his advance and the Mexicans, when the latter fell back. The civil authorities then came out to meet Gen. Scott. Stipulations were entered into by which the persons and property of the citizens of Mexico were to be respected. This accomplished, our army marched quietly into the city of the Montezumas.

"This important news reached here in the Massachusetts, but has been withheld for purposes that we do not understand. The authority upon which we publish it seems to us undoubted. The courier that brought this news could come from the city of Mexico via Orizaba to Vera Cruz in five days if the weather is good, seen under any circumstances. The Massachusetts left Vera Cruz on the 23d. It will be perceived that this allows seven days for the news to reach Vera Cruz by the route we have stated.

"We know, upon the highest authority, that there is a letter now in this city of the 17th July from the city of Mexico. The gentleman who gave us the information has a letter of the 15th, in which he mentioned the preparations of families about leaving on the approach of the Yankees.

"Santa Anna and Canalizo had quarrelled about the defence of the city. Canalizo did not want the city injured, as there was no hope of successful resistance. He preferred to meet our troops in the plain, and there decide the contest. Santa Anna would not agree to this, so no opposition was made.

"The entrance of Gen. Scott into Mexico is a rumor. From the letter of the 15th we know positively of the preparation of the families in the city to move on the approach of Gen. Scott, and of the quarrel between Santa Anna and Canalizo as to the defence of the city, and we know that there is a letter in the city of the 17th of Mexico.

"The courier that brought through the letter of the 17th brought news of Gen. Scott's entering the city. We have no doubt of the truth of the report."

THE PLEASANT OF THE NEXT DAY (Sunday) questions the accuracy of the National news, and offers the annexed comments on it:

"We have not a doubt of the perfect sincerity of the Editor of the National in his belief of this intelligence, but we are unable to arrive at the same conclusion with him. We fear the announcement is entirely premature. All the intelligence contained in the extra of the National was communicated to us on Friday evening. It did not then command our belief, and consequently was not communicated to our readers yesterday morning. We have seen no reason to change our opinion we first formed of the news.

"We do not intend to argue the question of the credibility of this intelligence at any length; there are circumstances connected with its receipt here sufficient to awaken doubt in all minds. It is not surprising that a courier should have arrived at Vera Cruz, from Mexico in the time alleged to have been occupied by this courier; but that he should have escaped all notice at Vera Cruz, where so many eyes are fixed upon every new comer from the interior; that he should have made his way to this port on a Government vessel without suspicion; and that the news should have been suppressed till certain stock-jobbing operations were complete—all this is possible, but highly improbable. But this we do believe, that if Gen. Scott had entered the city of Mexico in triumph on the 17th ultimo the news would have been known in Tampico and in Vera Cruz by innumerable voices within forty-eight hours. News is carried to Mexico with wonderful speed. The battle of Buena Vista was ended the night of the 23d of February, and the news was known by the 29th in the city of Mexico, nearly six hundred miles distant.

"But further: We learn that a Spanish gentleman is now in this city, who arrived on the Massachusetts, who saw Gen. Scott in Puebla on the 14th ultimo. If this be so, there is an end to the whole story at once.

"We have no doubt that letters of the 15th ultimo may have been received here from the city of Mexico. There have been ample time and opportunity for such letters to reach here via Tampico, for it is the first time that letters from Mexico have come by that route, and been attributed to the agency of a courier arrived at Vera Cruz. We repeat, therefore, that when this intelligence was first communicated to us on Friday we did not credit it, and upon reflection we can see no reason to change our opinion. But while we thus frankly express our own convictions, yet we must confess that there are very plausible reasons for giving credence to this intelligence. We can conceive no motive for an attempt to deceive the public with it. The channel through which it has transpired is very generally known, and we cannot suppose the individual alluded to should entertain the slightest desire to mislead any one in the premises. And we know, moreover, that gentlemen who are extremely well informed about affairs in Mexico put faith in this news. Still we remain incredulous. It would seem to be pretty well settled that Gen. Scott was to march from Puebla about the 15th ultimo. We believe that he did so, and that he would certainly make his way to the capital, whether opposed or not; but that he arrived there on the 17th we cannot yet believe. We are very willing, however, to be undeceived in this respect, and shall rejoice as sincerely as any if he has entered the capital of Mexico with as little loss as implied by the extra of the National. The propeller Washington may very shortly be expected here, and then all doubts will be dispelled."

On the other hand the Delta of Sunday contains the following paragraph confirmatory of the National's statements:

"The National issued the following in an extra last evening: It seems strange that this news should come by the steamer Massachusetts, which arrived here on Thursday last, and that up to this time there is no official correspondence with Gen. Scott should not be apprized of it. Extraordinary, however, as it may appear, we have every reason to believe, from information confidentially communicated to ourselves, that it is substantially true—that the main fact of Gen. Scott's entrance into the city of Mexico is a fact."

And in still further support of the reality of the news the New Orleans papers of Monday contain further accounts, by another route, of which we give the following version of the Bee:

"We learn by passengers from Matamoros on board the propeller Washington, which arrived last night from Brasos,

which place she left on the 27th, that on the day they left Matamoros an express arrived from the city of Mexico, with letters to Mexican merchants in that place, stating that Gen. Scott met the Mexican army at Rio Rio, and had a battle, in which the enemy were defeated and totally routed, with a loss on the part of the Americans of three hundred men; after which Gen. Scott, with his victorious troops, entered and took possession of the city of the Montezumas. The news was publicly read to the troops at Matamoros, and, although it savors somewhat of improbability, may nevertheless be wholly true, for our readers will bear in mind that, of all the battles fought and victories won on the fields of Mexico, our first news of them was received from the Mexican authority, and afterwards confirmed through American sources. We incline to the opinion (though somewhat doubtful) that our army under Scott has again been victorious, and yete then, as now, in possession of the city of Mexico."

ANOTHER LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR.

We copy from the Philadelphia papers a letter from Gen. TAYLOR in reply to one addressed to him by PETER SEEN SMITH, Esq., with the design of eliciting his sentiments in reference to the political opinions of the Native American party:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Camp near Monterey, July 8, 1847.

SIR: The prospectus of a Native American paper, to be edited by yourself, forwarded to me with attached remarks from you, has been duly received.

Upon the points alluded to in those remarks, and to which members of the Native American party require assent from those whom they favor for the Presidency, I can only say, with all candor, that if elected to that office it must be by the spontaneous will of the people at large, and without agency or pledge on my part in any particular. If I ever fill that high office, it must be untrammelled with party obligation or interests of any kind, and under none but those which the Constitution and the high interests of the nation at large most seriously and solemnly demand.

I do not desire the Presidency, and only yield this far my assent to be considered a candidate in the same proportion in which it is desired by the people, irrespective of party.

Your paper—the No. which you were kind enough to promise—will be very acceptable. Meanwhile I can only hope it will prove useful to the country.

Very truly and sincerely, your obedient servant, Z. TAYLOR, Major General U. S. Army.

PETER SEEN SMITH, Esq., Philadelphia.

The recent appointment of Col. STERLING PRICE, of Missouri, to be Brigadier General, vice Col. Davis, declined, seems to have produced a very general surprise. The objection to his qualifications for the office must be very strong, when we find a leading journal of his own State speaking of the appointment as follows:

FROM THE MISSOURI REPUBLICAN.

"APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—Col. STERLING PRICE, of Missouri, to be Brigadier General, vice Jefferson Davis, declined."

"The above announcement appears in the Washington Union of the 23d, and is therefore official. Were this not the character of the announcement, not a man in Missouri would believe it. STERLING PRICE Brigadier General of the Army! Why, it is the most foolish, inquisitive, and ridiculous of all the outrageous appointments made by JAMES K. POLK during the war. Who recommended him? Not those who served under him certainly in New Mexico, nor any body who ever was in Santa Fe, and took note of his inefficiency and misconduct there. Who will say that he has earned such promotion? No one who saw the disorderly and riotous conduct of his camp at Santa Fe, the sickness which was superinduced by this neglect of all subordination, and the result which followed, in the death of one-fourth of the men composing his regiment. The appointment is an insult to the brave officers of Missouri, Illinois, and the other Western and Southern States, who have shown a fitness for command and have also distinguished themselves in battle; and we are much mistaken if any body in this State or elsewhere is found to applaud it."

THE MEXICAN TARIFF.

A correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, writing from Tampico, writes: "About seventy thousand dollars have been collected at this port since the first of May. With a few modifications it will be a source of much benefit to our Government."

We confess this statement disappoints us. Tampico has long been the second port in Mexico, and lately has outstripped Vera Cruz itself. If, therefore, in two months and a half only \$70,000 have been received there in duties, the annual receipt will not reach \$350,000. Put Vera Cruz at as much more, or even at twice as much more, and the receipts at both ports will only reach \$1,050,000. Yet the Government has estimated that \$15,000,000 can be derived from this tariff!

A correspondent of the New Orleans Times, writing from Vera Cruz, says on this same topic: "Five millions might have been secured by the establishment of a common-seal rate of duties, and reasonable facilities of payment and trade; but I can assure you that, under those adopted, not one million, including all duties received, and all bonded, will be realized within one year from the date of opening of the ports."

The Times is a Whig paper, the Delta is a neutral one, with Democratic sympathies. When, therefore, journals of such opposite political sentiments corroborate each other on a matter of fact, their statements must be taken as correct. We fear that our own Government has sadly deceived itself in relation to the efficacy of this tariff as a source of revenue.

THE GREAT ERIE RAILROAD.—This great work, we rejoice to hear, is progressing with rapidity. There are some three thousand men engaged on it, and it will probably be completed in the autumn of 1848. This road will open to settlement one of the finest portions of the State. Delaware county is full of rich valleys, and pierced with fine streams of water in every direction. The butter made in that county already rivals that of Orange, and in ten years Delaware will be what Orange is now—one of the most productive counties in the State. "The mountain sides" of Delaware are well adapted to grazing; and from that county we shall in a few years get all our fine cattle for the New York market. When the road is finished Delhi will be within ten hours' ride of New York; and we prophesy that provisions in New York will be more abundant and cheap in 1858 than they are now.—New York Gazette.

NAVAL.—The U. S. sloop-of-war Albany, commanded by SAMUEL L. BEEBE, Esq., arrived in Hampton Roads on the evening of the 6th inst. She left the Home Squadron at Anson's on the 10th July. Her officers are as follows: Captain, SAMUEL L. BEEBE; Lieutenants, Oliver H. Perry, Samuel R. Knox, and Benjamin S. Gantt; Surgeon, Nislan S. Pinkey; Purser, J. Geo. Harris; Master, Thomas M. Croson; and James S. Ridgely, late acting master of the schooner Reser; Midshipmen, Elijah T. Andrews, William H. Weaver, J. B. Smith, Henry H. Key, George W. Martin; Captain's Clerk, S. J. O'Brien; Gunner, Samuel Allen; Carpenter, J. R. Sheffield; Sailmaker, Alex. W. Cassell. Passengers from the Squadron.—Capt. Isaac Mayo, Lieut. R. C. Werden, Passed Assistant Surgeon S. R. Addison, Assistant Surgeon O. F. Baxter, Passed Midshipmen Edward Barrett, J. S. Bohrer, 2d Assistant Engineer William H. Shook.

The Albany was put in commission in October, 1846, and sailed for the Gulf in the month following from New York. She has visited every place of importance on the shore of the Gulf from Tampico to Sinal, and her officers have been in every engagement with the enemy in which the navy has participated since she joined the squadron.

We understand the Albany brings home the remains of Midshipman SAUBREY, who fell at the navy battery while valiantly doing his duty.—Norfolk Herald.

A Massachusetts volunteer, writing to his friend at Newburyport, gives the following illustration of the horrors of war: "One of the most horrible sights I ever saw was when we passed the dead men's road, as it is called, where the train was cut off last spring, a few days before the battle of Buena Vista. There were men's bones, rotting carcases of men, cattle, and horses strewn thickly around, with here and there an arm, skull, &c., with nothing to protect them but the deadly stench arising from them."

DEATH OF MARYLAND VOLUNTEERS.—A letter from a member of Capt. Merrick's company, at Matamoros, announces the death of Sergeant YATES and private Burroughs, both of St. Mary's county.

THE REV. WM. L. McALLA'S STATEMENT.

The Philadelphia "Sun" of Saturday contains, as promised, an address to the President of the United States, headed as follows:

"W. L. McCalla to J. K. Polk, President of the United States, concerning the Jesuit spies sent to Mexico, with the title of 'Chaplains to the Army.'"

The only part of this address which bears upon the question immediately at issue between the reverend gentlemen and the President and his friends is the following part of the account of the interview which the former held with the latter, when an applicant for appointment as one of the chaplains to the Army:

"I told you that the Jesuit priests themselves had published their declaration that you had appointed them chaplains; that the Roman Catholic papers had ratified their statement; that the Protestant papers had adopted the rumor; and that the political papers had commented upon it as an indisputable fact. These were historical phenomena which we both seemed to think required an explanation. That explanation you gave, by saying that you had appointed them under the name of chaplains, but in reality as spies; and that you had consulted Bishop Hughes upon the subject, and felt that you had a right to do so; but the plan had originated, you affirmed, with an eminent Presbyterian, whose name you mentioned, which the next minute you were afraid you had no right to do. When I heard your declaration about spies, I felt thankful to Providence that I had indulged in no indelicate efforts to extract from the Chief Magistrate of a great nation such an anomalous announcement—an announcement made to a stranger, an injured stranger, without a profession of confidence or a charge of secrecy, direct or indirect, in whole or in part. As I had not drawn it from you, I treated it with forbearing and respectful silence. Under the probable impression that my silence was occasioned by the strength of your new position, you pursued your argument with renewed vigor, repeating three or four times, in different connections, that you had sent them as spies, from the apprehension entertained by you and your Presbyterian counsellor that, without agents of that description, the Mexicans, jealous of their religion, and suspecting the present war to be made against it, would overwhelm our little army by their zeal, ferocity, and unanimity."

MAINE.—The Legislature of Maine has passed a bill and resolves for altering the Constitution so that hereafter Governor, Senators, and Representatives in the Legislature and in Congress may be chosen by a plurality. So far as the election of members of Congress and County officers is concerned, it will go at once into operation. The others, being amendments to the Constitution, cannot be adopted until they receive the affirmative votes of a majority of the people.

At a WHIG County Meeting, held at Westchester, (Pennsylvania), at which Wm. BAKER presided, and at which Hon. A. R. McLean, U. V. Pennypacker, M. A. Stanley, and A. Pennypacker addressed the People, a series of Resolutions was adopted, and among them the following, which it due to our friends in Chester to lay before our readers:

"Resolved, That the principles of the Whig party, conservative, patriotic, and just, like the principles of immutable truth, admit of no compromise; and that as Whigs, therefore, we can entrust the destinies of our country to no man who is not a Whig, a whole Whig, and nothing but a Whig.

"Resolved, That we earnestly request our Whig brethren throughout the Union to respond to the sentiment embodied in the preceding resolution."

WISCONSIN.—JOHN H. TWEEDY, of Milwaukee, is the Whig candidate for Delegate to Congress from Wisconsin, opposed by Moses M. Strong, Locofoco.

The Whigs of the Sixth Congressional District of Maryland have nominated JOHN W. CRISFIELD, Esq., as their candidate for Congress. This district is composed of Talbot, Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester counties.

The Whigs of the Second District, in the same State, have nominated, in Convention, JAMES DIXON ROMAN, Esq., of Washington county, as their candidate. This district consists of the counties of Frederick, Washington, and Allegany.

In the most fortunate event, the triumphs of the battle-field are truly deplorable. A French lady once said to the Duke of Wellington, "a great victory must be a glorious affair." "Madam," replied he, "I conceive it to be the most deplorable catastrophe that can possibly happen, except a great defeat." The experience of one man, who had been witness to so much bloodshed, is worth all the preachings of all the Peace societies in the world.

Deep, then, must be the responsibility to God, to mankind, and to history, of that Government which, either upon slight provocation or for the sake of adding to its territories, or for any other than a most controlling reason, plunges a people into this fearful state.—Richmond Whig.

The Washington "Union," it will be discovered from its paragraph [of July 21.] it will not go beyond last January in sustaining Gen. KEARNEY. All that he did previous to that time is to be disavowed by the Administration; and thus it hopes to get rid of the responsibility which has resulted from the exercise of illegal and unconstitutional powers in New Mexico and California. But we never felt more sanguine of any event than that Gen. KEARNEY will be able to find "instructions," plain and incontrovertible, for every act which has marked his career since he entered the territory of New Mexico. It will not do, then, for Mr. POLK to endeavor to shift the responsibility from his shoulders to those of his subordinate.—Missouri Republican.

THE SICKNESS IN CANADA.—The Quebec Mercury gives the annexed statistics of the mortality among the Emigrants from May 10th to July 24th, at mid-day:

Died in hospital at Grosse Ile. . . . . 1,458 On shipboard on the passage out from Great Britain . . . 2,366 On board vessels at Grosse Ile, or just previous to their arrival, and buried on the island . . . . . 731 In the tents at the east end, where the healthy are landed . . . . . 27

Total . . . . . 4,572

In the city.—Citizens . . . . . 149 Emigrants . . . . . 65

At the Emigrant Sheds (less one day) . . . . . 292

Total . . . . . 416

BANNON G. THIBODEAUX has been unanimously nominated by a Whig convention for re-election to Congress from the Second Congressional District of Louisiana.

THE MICHIGAN DEBT.—The Louisville Journal of the 4th instant says:

"It is stated that the funds to pay the interest on the debt of Michigan, due in January next, are now on hand, and that Michigan will then wheel into the line of interest-paying States. The debt on the 1st of January last, including interest, was reduced to \$1,987,140 by the sale of the Central and Southern railroads, costing \$3,343,284, for \$5,500,000. A tax of \$110,000 has been laid for the punctual payment of interest during January next. The purchasers of the roads are to pay a tax of 1 per cent. on their capital until 1851, and after that time a tax of 1 per cent. on all their property. It is estimated that in 1852 this tax will be \$52,500, leaving but \$57,500 to be collected by general tax—about equal to a mill on the dollar of the taxables in the State. The debt will also be decreased by the sale of lands, &c. belonging to the State, valued at over \$600,000, for which the State indebtedness will be relieved."

YELLOW FEVER AT NEW ORLEANS.

We are sorry to learn that the city of New Orleans, after having escaped yellow fever for two seasons, is now again "on the eve of epidemic;" for such is the announcement contained in the subjoined notice of its Board of Health:

"BOARD OF HEALTH, AUGUST 2, 1847.

"It having been well established by the observation of the physicians of the city that the yellow fever is prevailing in nearly every part of it, and further appearing the reports of the medical men of the public and private hospitals, and of the cemeteries, that the cases of this disease has been numerous during the past week, and forty-seven thereof fatal, it becomes the duty of this Board to apprise the public and particularly the unacquainted, that we are on the eve (of an epidemic, that the latter may prepare to absent themselves in time, and avoid such exposure and imprudence as may increase their susceptibility to the disease.

"WARREN STONE, Chairman.

"A. HESTER, Secretary."

MR. CLAY AT THE MINERAL SPRING.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

WHILE ST. LOUIS, JULY 7, 1847. You are too far off to let much interest about the company here, except one among the visitors whose name is associated with so much that is most interesting in our political history, and whose talents have reflected on his country so much renown, that his movements and his whereabouts can never cease to be interesting. You have already heard of Mr. CLAY's arrival here, and may wish to know how time and a heavy stroke of domestic affliction have told upon his frame and looks.

In candor, then, it may be said that he absolutely looks stronger and fresher than he did a year ago. There must be something conservative in the winter climate of New Orleans and in the keeping of his friend, Dr. M., of that city, with whom he sojourns at that season. His good looks seem to raise the proposition whether, if a man were to keep constantly migrating, like birds of passage, he might not greatly mitigate and stay the ravages of time, as if he had indeed found the elixir of life.

One may undoubtedly see, ever and anon, on his countenance a passing shade of sadness, referable to the loss of him on whom he expected to lean as the last prop of his declining years; but happily a constitutional and moral fortitude which has sustained him through so many conflicts, seem to have borne him up under blows that would have crushed a man of ordinary mind and temperament. That cheerfulness, that sense of religion have moderated his excitability and calmed his passions, is but natural; but that his perceptions of the great interests of the country are as clear, his judgment as sound, his mind as vigorous, and his patriotism as resolute and uncompromising as ever, to see and to hear him is to be convinced. The chance presence here at this time of some of his most valued and personal friends, Dr. Mercer, the venerable Judge Broome, Mr. Yerger of his own State, Senator Johnson, of Maryland, Governor Coles, and mine host, Mr. C., who has in this never known any change or shadow of turning, is enough to offer to the weather-beaten patriot of Ashland that consolation which, under all circumstances, is to be derived from social and friendly intercourse of mutual and unlimited confidence, and from the consciousness, in all the storms and vicissitudes of political warfare, of never having for a moment compromised his own or his country's honor.

THE LATE THOMAS NEWTON.

The Hon. THOMAS NEWTON, (whose death at Norfolk, Virginia, in his 79th year, has just been announced,) in the early stage of his life pursued the profession of law, from which, in 1801, he was called by the voice of his fellow-citizens, whose political sentiments he reflected and whose confidence he possessed, to represent them in Congress; and he accordingly took his seat in that body at the opening of the first session under the Administration of Mr. JEFFERSON.

How well and faithfully he acquitted himself in the discharge of that high trust, is shown by the long period of time (unexampled, we believe, in the history of our Government) during which, by renewed assurances of popular approbation, it continued to be confided to him. But to be the mere Representative of his district—to subserve the wishes and requirements of his people—though first in his thoughts—was not the bound of his sense of duty. He felt his high responsibility to his country, and duly estimated the obligation which it imposed on him in his representative character; and the opportunity for discharging this obligation he sought in his position as Chairman of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, which he held during the greater part of the term of his continuance in Congress—a position involving intricate and difficult duties, but which he applied himself with requisite diligence and industry, and with all the reliable details of which he became perfectly familiar.

His reports which have been published bear the stamp of ability, patient investigation, and deep research. From his first induction to the councils of the Union, Col. NEWTON manifested an inherent principle of national independence—not that independence of Government which had a few years before been achieved by the Revolution—but that which was necessary to free us from our acknowledged dependence on the Old World, for its products of manufacturing labor and ingenuity, and which we were more competent to throw off than we had been to throw off the British yoke. Hence he became the steady, consistent, and ardent advocate of domestic manufactures; and we beg to remind those who are now successfully embarked in that great national interest that they owe much of their success to the influence and exertions of THOMAS NEWTON.

His term of representative service continued through the Administrations of JAY, MADISON, MONROE, JAMES Q. ADAMS, and JACKSON, and in all, with the exception of the last, (when he was of the Opposition party,) he was honored with those evidences of Executive respect and confidence which were his just reward as a pure patriot and enlightened statesman—and by virtue of which he might doubtless have obtained office and patronage for the asking. And who could have braved a thought to his prejudice if he had? But he preferred the service of his people before the sight of the Executive; and never would permit it to be said of him that he had used the confidence of